Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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SWM SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

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IT

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the challenge

Millions of people depend on wild meat for food and income. Wild meat is an important source of protein, fat and micronutrients, particularly for Indigenous Peoples and rural communities in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

The demand for wild meat is growing, especially in urban areas. If hunting for wild meat is not managed at sustainable levels, then wildlife populations will decline and rural communities will suffer increased food insecurity. Recent studies have shown that overhunting for food is now threatening hundreds of wildlife species with extinction.

our response

The Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme will improve the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in forest, savannah and wetland environments. Field projects are being implemented in 15 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. The aim is to achieve the following seven results:

Result 1

Improve institutional and legal frameworks

Result 2

Improve the management of fish and terrestrial wildlife

Result 3

Improve the supply of alternative protein

Result 4

Ensure that consumption of wild meat becomes sustainable

Result 5

Undertake monitoring, evaluation and learning

Result 6

Generate new knowledge to support conservation and food security

Result 7

Reduce the spillover risks of zoonotic pathogens

"The SWM Programme's lessons learned and recommendations should enable the wider OACPS to adapt and replicate some of the viable solutions."

Cristelle Pratt,
Assistant Secretary-General,
Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS)

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improving management

The SWM Programme supports robust community-based sustainable wildlife management. To achieve this, six key components are needed.

1 Understanding the environment and its use

Communities need to know the abundance of wildlife, including fish, in their environment, if these animal populations are stable or declining, and how they are currently used by the community.

2 Devolution of exclusionary rights

Stewardship is predicated on the recognition and respect of communities' rights to their resources.

3 Local-level management by a competent authority

Empowered communities are the most appropriate level of organization for managing wildlife.

4 Social cohesion to manage as a community

Working together is critical.

5 Effective governance systems

Communities need recognized governance groups.

6 Sustainable solutions for growth and increasing aspirations

Producing alternative sources of food and income.

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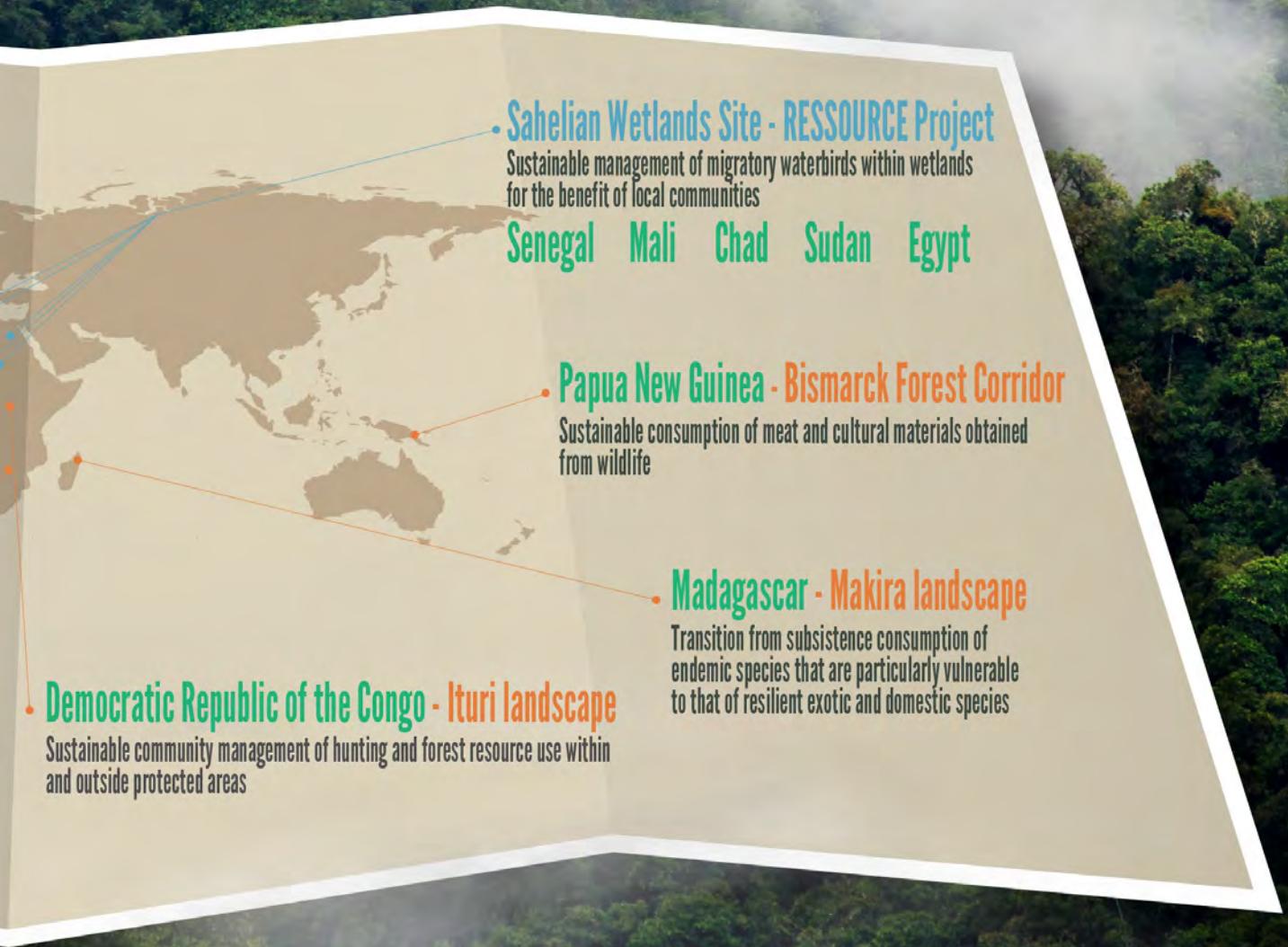
where we work

SWM
PROGRAMME
Guyana - Rupununi savannahs
Sustainable wildlife and fisheries management in savannah forest landscapes
Gabon - Mulundu Department
Sustainable management of village hunting in the wildlife trade catchment of a small provincial town, in a context of low human density
Congo - Ouesso basin
Sustainable community hunting and fishing management in logging concessions
Botswana and Namibia - Community conservancy project
Community conservancies to improve sustainable wildlife management in the Kavango-Zambezi (KaZa)
Zambia and Zimbabwe - KaZa
Community conservancy as a basis for a nested wild and domestic protein supply model

"The overarching aim of the European Union's Biodiversity Strategy is to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems while enabling sustainable green development that brings multiple benefits to local communities and partner countries. The SWM Programme contributes to this goal in various ways."

Chantal Marijnissen,
Head of Unit,
Directorate General for International Partnerships (DG-INTPA)
European Commission


Sahelian Wetlands Site - RESSOURCE Project
Sustainable management of migratory waterbirds within wetlands for the benefit of local communities
Senegal Mali Chad Sudan Egypt
Papua New Guinea - Bismarck Forest Corridor
Sustainable consumption of meat and cultural materials obtained from wildlife
Madagascar - Makira landscape
Transition from subsistence consumption of endemic species that are particularly vulnerable to that of resilient exotic and domestic species
Democratic Republic of the Congo - Ituri landscape
Sustainable community management of hunting and forest resource use within and outside protected areas

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working with communities

Respectful engagement with Indigenous Peoples and local communities is a core feature of the SWM Programme. This is reflected in our community rights-based approach (CRBA). Putting people's rights at the centre of wildlife management will help ensure that a suitable balance can be found between conservation and the use of wildlife resources for food security and nutrition. For example, before we begin any project, or major new activity in the project lifecycle, we first seek the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from the communities with whom we work.

The needs, rights and interests of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are at the centre of all SWM Programme activities

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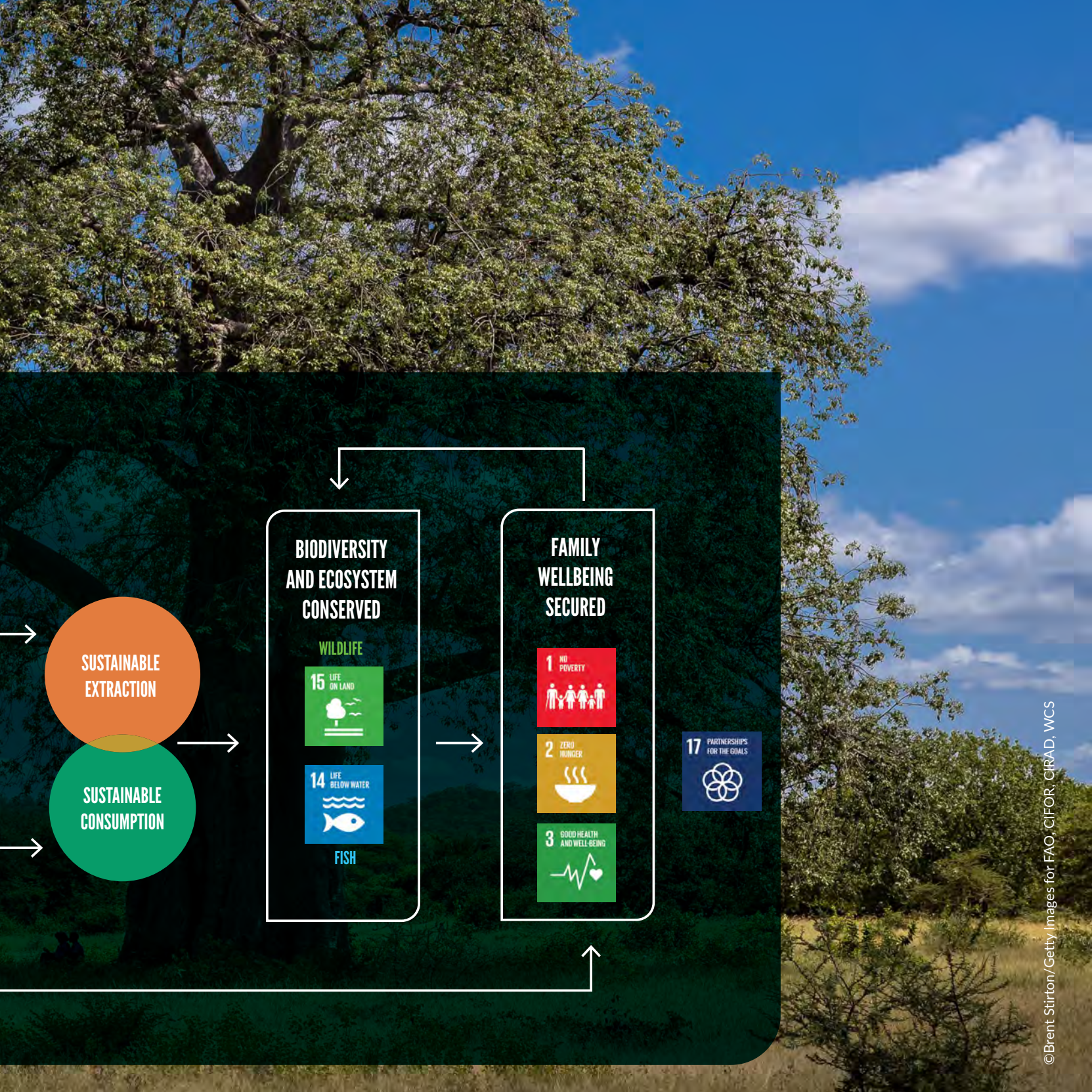
Sustainable Development Goals

The SWM Programme is contributing to multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in an inter-connected way.



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Four donors, four implementing partners, fifteen governments and over a hundred rural communities

partnership approach

The SWM Programme is being implemented by a dynamic consortium of partners who are working together with governments and local communities to conserve wildlife and develop a sustainable future. The consortium includes the:

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD)
- Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

The SWM Programme is an Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) initiative, which is being funded by the European Union with co-funding from the French Facility for Global Environment and the French Development Agency.

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